THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SILVER AND THE CURRENCY GENER ALLY THE TOPIC IN THE BENATE,

Difference of Opinion Among Senators as to Whether the Treasury is Required by Law to Hold SILO,000,000 for the Redemption of Treasury Notes-Senator Sherman Says Ho Will Never Vote for Free Colange-The House Agitated Over the Buty on Lamp Chimneys and Rugs,

WASHINGTON, May 16 .- In the Senate today Mr. Edmunds (Rep., Vt.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the House amendment to the Anti-Trust bill, with an amendment thereto striking out certain words and inserting the words "so that the rates of such transportation may not be raised above what is just and reasonable." The amendment was agreed to, and then a conference was ordered. Messra. Edmunds, Hoar, and Vest were appointed conferees on the part of

The Silver bill was then taken up, and Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) offered a substitute for the amendment heretofore offered by him, as to covering into the Treasury the funds now held for the redemption of national bank notes. stating that the substitute was to the same effect but in better form, having been prepared in the Treasury Department. The amendment was read as follows:

Secreon 6 That upon the passage of this act the bal ances standing with the Treasurer of the United States to the respective credits of national banks for deposits, made to redeem the circulating notes of such banks, and all deposits thereafter received for like purpose. receipt, and the Treasurer of the United States shall redeem from the general cash in the Treasury the circulating notes of said banks which may come into his possession subject to redemption; and upon the certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency such notes have been received by him. and that they have been destroyed, and that no new notes will be issued in their place, reimbursement of their amount shall be made to the Treasurer under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, from an appropriation hereby created, to be known as "national bank notes: redemption account." but the provisions of this act shall not apply to the deposits received under section 3 of the act of June 20, 1874, requiring every national bank to keep, in lawful money, with the Treasurer of its circulating notes; and the balance remaining of the deposits so covered shall, at the close of each month, be

Mr. Plumb's amendment to Mr. Sherman's amendment was then read to insert the fol-

the public debt, including such as are kept for the redemption of Treasury notes, shall be retained in the Treasury, to the extent of \$110,000,000.

Mr. Sherman opposed Mr. Plumb's amendment as putting a restraint upon the Treasury Department and preventing it from paying Government obligations as they became due, As a hundred millions had to be reserved for the redemption of Treasury notes, it would leave only ten' millions for current business. The interest on the public debt required the quarterly payment of \$40,000,000, and that amount had to be on hand. It was utterly impossible to have the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury tied up in such a manner. No bank would be allowed to do business that did

bank would be allowed to do business that did not have a reserve of from 10 to 20 per cent. to meet current Habilities.

Mr. Flumb (Rep., kan.) defended and advocated his amendment. He argued that the Treasury Department should have nothing whatever to do with the currency supply of the country. The Secretary seemed to think himself the keystone, the linchpin of the Enancial institutions of the country, and that he had to take into account the barometrical condition of things in New York. He wished that the Secretary would take into account the barometrical condition of other places than New York. The holding of money in the Treasury, except for the needs of the Government freelf, which had been before that time in circulation, was an economic crime. He read and commented upon a statement made by the Secretary of the Treasury last month in reply to a telegraphic inquiry of his own. That statement contained the information that the Secretary had stopped the purchase of 4 per cent. bonds.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) asked what was the supposed advantage of that.

Mr. Plumb replied that the Senator would have a nawer that question himself. He

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) asked what was the supposed advantage of that.

Mr. Plumb replied that the Senator would have to answer that question himself. He could not conceive any reason for it.

Mr. Morrill (Ren., Vt.) explained that if the four per cent. bonds had been offered at a reasonable price the Secretary would have bought them; but when combinations were made to put up the price the Secretary, of course, would not buy them.

Mr. Plumb said that that would have been a very good explanation if the Secretary had of-

ser, rume said that that would have been a very good explanation if the Secretary had offered it. He had said that there were emergencies ahead, but he had not said anything of a combination on the part of the holders of bonds.

combination on the part of the holders of bonds.

Mr. Morrill said he knew the fact to be so.

Mr. Plumb compared every Secretary of the Treasury to a hen sitting on a nest of eggs and regarding the subtraction of any of them as a nortal offence. They wished a large sum of money in the Treasury for the purpose of feeling that it was there, and as an element of personal consequence. He never would believe, until he believed in the coming of the millennium, that any Secretary of the Treasury-Republican or Democrat—would do aught except keep in the Treasury every simple fraction of a cent that he got in there, so long as he had a decent way to keep it there. He (Mr. Plumb) wanted as far as he could by his vote and influence, to dissociate the Treasury Department from the business of the people of the United States. He did not want the Secretary of the Treasury to be the instrument of speculation in Wall street or elsewhere. He did not want the bulle and bears of New York to be speculating on what the Government was going to do a shoot resulting wall for sufficient and the province of the substant resulting contract of the speculation in wall street or elsewhere. He did not want the buils and bears of New York to be speculating on what the Government was going to do about retaining or putting out money. He did not want to have Treasury "points" peddied on Wall street as coming from persons near to the throne. He did not want to see the Treasury Department made the foutball of speculation. As a matter affecting the secretary's official good name, as a master affecting the interests of the American scople. Congress ought to put a limit on the smount of money to be kept on band in the Treasury, as that whatever the result might be it could never be imputed to the Secretary that he had used his great discretionary nower either unwisely or wickedly. The sum should be fixed at an amount that would be sadded to the currency, and thus the Treasury Department would be taken out of the currents and tracks of business, out of connection with the affairs of men, out of suspicious or other relations with speculation. Until the wandow there would be sended upon the or men out of the termination. cious or other relations with speculation. Un-til that was done there would be scandal upon scandel, complaint upon complaint, wrong

scandel, complaint upon complaint, wrong upon wrong.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) said that he was in sympathy with the general purpose of Mr. Plumb's amendment, but he suggested whether ten millions reserve was not too small.

Mr. Plumb replied that he did not think ten millions was the sum fixed by his amendment. It simply said that the amount in the Treasury. Including such amount as may be retained for the redemption of Treasury notes, shall not exceed \$110,000,000. exceed \$110,000,000, Mr. Sherman—That is fixed by law at \$100,-600,000. The Secretary has no discretion in

ood. The Secretary has no discretion in the matter.

Mr. Plumb—I do not think so. The law is not imperative. It is permissive only. The largest amount of Treasury notes presented for redemption in any one year was \$6.000,000, and the total amount presented in eleven years was only \$28,000,000.

for redemption in any one year was \$5,000,000, and the total amount presented in eleven years was only \$28,000,000.

The discussion was further continued by Senators Hiscock and Sherman, the latter quoting the law setting apart \$100,000,000 of gold for the redemption of greenbacks, and declaring that any secretary of the Treasury who disregarded it should be impeachable for a high crime and misdemeanor. Mr. Sherman wenton to argue against the violation of the scarced piedge given to the world, that \$100,000,000 in gold would be held in the Treasury for the redemption of Treasury notes. It would be, he said, a shock to the public credit. Coming to the discussion of the Silver bill itself Mr. Sherman said:

"I do not like some of the features of the bill, I may be driven to support it. Some of the friends of the bill seem to have abandoned it already. The gentleman who introduced it seems to have abandoned the principle of it. But I will debate that further on. There are some good features in it which I like very woil. If we can agree upon some measure that will furnish to the people of the United States more money-for I think we want it—and will also tend to advance sliver buillion nearer and nearer and up to the standard of gold, I am willing to vote for such a measure. But I do not want to smbark upon the wide sea of free coinage of sliver, drawing from a body of \$5,000,000,000 of sliver; and I do not twant congress to pledge itself to buy all of that sliver which may is offered sliver melted from the poils of india. China, and all the world. I do not want to vote for any such bill. Let those who would take the risk of such a speculation take it; not I. But anything whatever that can be done by this bill or by any other bill to give us more good paper money, based on actual deposits of gold and silver buillion, or that will raise the value of sliver, I will favor. I would buy every ounce of sliver produced in lasco actinicates upon it, based on its market value, to any settlen that may be desired, and I would

other measure, which has been debated at such voluminous length, and with such fulsome culory, which invites us into competition with all the world in the free coines of silver. I do not want any of it in mine, to use a slang phrase. As long as our money can be maintained up to the highest standard of the most civilized nations of the world I will go hand in hand with those gentiemen to do anything that can be done to increase the volume of our currency, based on builton or coin, because I do regard silver, as well as gold, as one of the metals chosen by the Aimighty for currency. But gold and silver have varied from the very beginning of time, sometimes up and sometimes down; and they are varying now from day to day in the markets of the world. If we can adout a measure that will make use of both gold and silver and keep them together, at par with each other, I will vote for it. If not, I will contentnyself by simply voting in the megative."

The discussion was continued by Measra, Cockrell, Aldrich, Ingalis, Farwell, Harris, and Edmunds, chiefly on the point of the gold reserve of a hundred millions for the redemption of Treasury notes, Mr. Cockrell asserting that there was not a particle of law on the statute books requiring such a reserve, and arguing that there was no necessity for it, as Treasury notes were rarely offered for redemption because the people knew that they could get gold for them whenever they wanted it; and he related the anecdote of the Frenchman who, when there was a run on a bank, presented the notes which he held, and on the coin being paid over to him said: "Oh, if you have got the money I do not want it; if you have got the money I do not want it; if you have not the mency I do not want it; if you have not got it, inc. Treasury would fail, inst as a bank would.

Mr. Cockrell admitted that a reserve fund of \$50,000,000 might be necessary for the redemption of Irens and the redemption of the sum of the redemption of the redemption of the sum o

gold.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) asked Mr. Ingalis
whether he thought that United States notes
would have any added value if a hundred
millions of bonds had been deposited in the

millions of bonds had been deposited in the treasury as security.

"I do not," said Mr. Ingalls.

"Then that would have been equally unnecessary as to the gold reserve," said Mr. Aldrich.

"Absolutely unnecessary," Mr. Ingalls asserted. "It is a mere vague superstition, and nothing but that."

Mr. Sherman (in an undertone)—"Fiat money." money."
Mr. Ingalis—"Flat money," says the Senator from Ohio. There is no dat money in this country. It rests on the credit of the Government and on its capacity for re-

country. It rests on the credit of the tovernment and on its capacity for redemption.

The discussion then turned on the monthly debt statements of the Treasury. Mr. Ingalis assering that he found in them astounding, amazing, bewildering and irreconcilable discrepancies." Mr. Sherman undertook to explain them, and Mr. Allison gave his views upon them, coinciding generally with those of Mr. Sherman, and saying that there was an erroncous but widespread belief in the country, particularly in the West, that there was an innenese amount of Government money stored up in the Treasury, while in fact the real surplus was, as stated by Mr. Sherman, \$35,000,000. A large amount of the money held in the Treasury, Mr. Allison said, and carried on the debt statement, was money set apart for a specific purpose, and which could not be used by any Secretary of the Treasury without further legislation. As far as the gold and silver certificates were concerned amounting to \$436,000,000. that amount of money was specially devoted by law to their payment, and therefore not a dollar of it could be touched. It might be that there was a larger working balance in the Treasury than was necessary. On that point he was not prepared to give any opinion.

The Silver bill went over without action. The

was necessary. On that point he was not pre-pared to give any opinion.

The Silver bill went over without action. The delivery of eulogies on the late Representative Kelley of Pennsylvania was postponed until next Tuesday.

After a brief executive session the Senate ad-

House of Representatives.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Grosvenor in the Chair) on the

Mr. McKinley (Ren., Ohio) offered an amendment specifically including glass chimneys in the clause relative to thin-blown glass at a duty of 10 cents a dozen and 40 per cent, ad

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.), speaking to the of petty thievery and highway robbery. Mr. Bayne (Rep., Pa.) said that almost all chimpeys were imported from Germany and were laid down in New York at 15 cents a dozen. If the constituents of the gentleman

from Missouri were obliged to pay 10 cents aniece for chimneys, the thievery was on the part of the importers. The manufacturers had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Bland suggested that if chimneys could be imported at the rate of 15 cents a dozen it would be well to let the duty alone. The proposed increase was intended to enable a few gentlemen at the expense of the people to enter into a business at which they might make

fortunes.

In response to a question by Mr. Henderso (Rep., Iowa) Mr. Michiniey said that the present duty on lamp chimneys was 45 percent, and the proposed duty between 50 and 60 per cent. Mr. Henderson inquired how many lamp chimness were imported.

Mr. McKinley replied that he had no exact

data. Mr. flenderson then inquired how, if the Mr. Henderson then inquired how, if the gentisman had no exact data, he knew that the duty should be increased. [Applause and laughter on Democratic side.]

Mr. Mchinley replied that the committee knew that it was impossible for our own people to manufacture these chimneys under the present rate of duty and continue to pay the

present rate of wages.

Mr. Henderson in juired whether the gentleman knew what proportion of chimneys was imported and what manufactured in this country.
Mr. McKinley replied that he did not, but he knew that the bill did not give a cent of duty more than was necessary to compensate for the diderence in the labor cost here and

the difference in the labor cost here and abroad.

Mr. Henderson—For myself I am not going to vote for the increase of any duty when I have not the information to justify that vote. [Democratic appliance.]

Mr. McKinley said that every member of the majority of the committee had agreed that the proposed duty on lamp chimneys was absolutely necessary to preserve that industry in this country. A gentleman from Pittsburgh had appeared before the committee and asked for free raw material, He was asked whether free haw material, the was asked whether free haw material would lessen the price of the chimneys to the consumer, and he replied that he did not believe it would. Where would the benefit go? To the manufacturers and middle men.

benefit go? To the manufacturers and middle men. A Democrat—That is where you want it. Mr. McKinley—No: we want it to go to the

Mr. McKinley-No: we want it to go to the consumer.

Mr. Henderson did not want any Democratic on the floor to how! over what he was saying. [Laughter.] He could not control Democratic lungs. If he could he would shut off some of the Missouri supply. [Laughter.] But he did not intend to vote for an increase of duty on lamp chimneys unless he knew why he did it. No one knew better than he the difficulty that any committee. Democratic or Republican, had in making a tariff bill and he did not want to be a blockade to a proper adjustment; but the point he wanted to make was this, that he would not vote for any increase of duty unless he was informed that there was a good reason for it. If the manufacturers of chimneys in this country were prosperous the duty should he left as it was; if they were being driven out of the manufacturing field he was willing to protect them. But the committee had no data on the subsect.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.) argued that the proposed duty would amount to 116 percent, ad valorem.

Mr. Haines (Rep., N. Y.) told of the growth of the glass industry in his district and maintained that the workmen received the benefit of the tariff in increased wages.

Mr. Mansur (Dem., And.) said that he had on hi-desk a list of 100 millionaires. He did not believe that the workmen got the benefit of the tariff, but held that the money stuck in the pocket of the manufacturers.

Mr. Henderson of lova offered as a substitute for the pending amendment a provision that tamp chimneys should continue to pay the present duty of 45 per cent. He did not want to break down the demeate industry, but he would not vote for an increase of the duty.

Mr. Bland said that the farmers had been driven to urge the Sub-Treasury bill to crotect them from the robber barons. The liepublicans would not give them seven that right: they had rejected his amendment to allow the farmonsumer. Mr. Henderson did not want any Democrat

ers to exchange their products directly and free from duty.

Mr. Struble (Rep., Iowa) characterized the protestations of Mr. Bland in favor of the farmer as a piece of demagoguery.

Mr. Bland repiled that this was not the first time that the rich and the powerful and their agents—those whose yokes they wore on this floor—demounced those who represented the farmers of the country as demagogues.

After further debate Mr. Henderson's amendment (retaining the pre-cent duty on lamp

time that the rich and the powerful and their agents—those whose yokes they wore on this floor—denounced those who represented the farmers of the country as demagacules.

After further debate Mr. Henderson's amendment (retaining the present duty on lamp chimneys) was defeated—103 to 10%.

Mr. McKinley said that there were things in the bill of which he did not approve. There were amendments he would like to make if he alone were to be consuited; but in the preparation of a bill covering more than 3.000 articles the committee had to go into a consideration, not of a single interest, but of all the varied and combined interests of the United States. Applause. Centiemen on the other side said that the duties in the bill world on the late that the duties in the bill world on the late that the duties in the bill world on the Hendelsons increase that tariff and make it projective in favor of the labor of the United States? Why had the gentlemen on the other side left a duty of 152 per cent, on plate glass? Was it because it was a revenue tariff, or was it because the Hemocratic party of Missouri made that a condition of its support of the Mills bill? Applause.]

Mr. Mills (Dem. of Texas), was glad to hear his friend (Mr. McKinley) revise his speech of two years ago, in which he characterized the help duties on the slassware schedule of that bill did not meet his Mr. Mills's Views. He had been forced to accept them. His friend was placed in the same position in rogard to his bill. He (Mr. McKinley) had put a protection of hisden in his bill; and yet he had been compeled to take a free trade position and put. McKinley amendment was then adopted. Mr. McKinley amendment was then adopted. Mr. McKinley the orders as eries of amendments, which were all adopted. The duty on sugar of milk was reduced from 13 to 8 ceasts a pound. A relate was provided of duties on imported asit used in curing meat for exportation. The duty on yarram made of jute was increased irom 30 to 35 per cent, ad valorem. Binding twine composed of the hi

minutes only.

Mr. McKinley offered an amendment providing that on manufactures of wool and worsted valued at not more than 30 cents a pound the duty per jound shall be three times the duty imposed on a pound of unwashed wool of the lirst class, and in addition thereto 40 per cent. ad valuerem. Agreed to.

Mr. McKinley also offered an amendment fixing the duty on Oriental and Herlin russ at 60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. Mansur (Dem. Mo.) secured the floor and aroused the indignation of the Iowa Republicans by the statement that they had been repudiated by their people. The House was in an uproar fer a few minutes, a dozen members being on their feet voclierating and the remainder cheering them on. When the uproar subsided Mr. Mansur claimed that he was entitled to the floor.

The Chair said that the gentleman's time had expired three minutes before, and that he had been trespassing on parliamentary law. The gentleman had been taking advantage of the

are chair said that the gentleman's time had been trespassing on parliamentary law. The gentleman had been taking advantage of the chair's good nature to insult the House and to lower his own standing in his own estimation. Mr. Mansur—That may be the opinion of the Chair, but it will not be indulged in outside of this chamber.

Chair, but it will not be indulged in outside of this chamber.

Pending a vote the committee rose and the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

LIFE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest In and Outside of the

WASHINGTON, May 16 .- Ex-Senator Palmer of Michigan. Minister to Spain, visited the Senate chamber this afternoon and received a greeting from his old colleagues that was as remarkable as it was interesting and amusing. Mr. Palmer is probably the most personally popular man who ever sat in the Senate, and his reception to-day was an evidence of this. He entered the chamber modestly through a

side door, accompanied by his chum, Senator Manderson. No sooner had he entered than all interest in the silver discussion was lost, and the Senators began shaking hands with Mr. Palmer, patting him on the back, and giving other striking manifestations of joy at seeing him again. After the Republicans had got through with him Mr. Palmer started over to see some of his Democratic friends. The first one he encountered was Mr. Reagan of Texas, whom he happened to run against in the main alsie in front of the Vice-President's desk. The Senators and spectators were then greatly entertained by seeing these two portly gentlemen actually hugging each other. After this had continued for a minute or two. Mr. Palmer grow a little embarassed, but Mr. Reagan seemed entirely ignorant of the luderousness of the situation and was somewhat distinctioned to break away. Mr. Palmer escaped by main force after a while, and he was then passed on to the other Democrats, who caused a great commotion in their anxiety to tell Mr. I aimer how much they thought of him. They made so much noise in their manifestations of joy that Vice-President Morton was on the point of calling them to order when Mr. Palmer fied to the cloak room. Here he entertained his old colleagues with some of the latest stories from Spain, and then invied them out to Michigan to his log house, where he says he will be found at all lours hereafter, as he intends to become a private dition for the rest of his life, lie will not return to Spain. tered was Mr. Reagan of Texas, whom he hap-

Assistant Secretary Tichenor has instructed the Collector of Customs at New York to refund the dules levied on a medel of a statue of Thorwaldsen, the Danish sculptor, recently imported by Mr. George Kirkgaard. This action is based on a statement by Mr. Kirkgaard that the Danes of this country propose to present a bronze copy of a statue of Thorwaldsen by himself to the city of New York to be placed in Central Park, and that the model was imported for the inspection of the Park Commissioners, who require the production of a statue in the Park. The department decides that the model is entitled to free duty under bond under the provision of the free list for "wiks of arts. Ac. and "all like articles imported in good faith by any society or association for the purpose of creeting a public monument."

Benator Teller has introduced an amendment to the Navai Appropriation bill, which has been referred to the Committee on Appropriations, giving the Presumatic fun Carriage and Power Company \$225,000 for the conversion of the monitor Wyandotte into a floating battery. The Committee on Milliary Affairs has reported an amendment to the Fortifications Appropriation bill, also referred to the Committee on Appropriations, directing the Secretary of War to contract with the same company for pneumatic steep carriages, for which \$12,000 is appropriated.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomina-tions of Pay Inspector Edwin Stewart to be Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and Paymaster-General of the Navy,

The President to-day appointed the follow-ing as a Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy: Bavai Academy:

Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberly, U. S. N.; the HonMarsial M. Murdock of Wichita Ran, the Hon-William

A. Northeat of Greenville III., W. H. Elljott of Newcastle, Ind. J. H. Gailinger of Concord, S. M.; A. W.
(Campbell of Wheeling, W. Va., Stuart W. Wolcott of

Ultra, N. P. Unca. N. Y. Compressional visitors—Senators I Eugene Hale of Congressional visitors—Senators I Eugene Hale of Manne and J. C. S. Hackburg of Kentucky; Representatives C. A. Houtelle of Manne, W. C. Wallace of Sew lork, and S. W. Rues of Maryland.

The fact is developed that Paymaster-Gen-The fact is developed that Paymaster-General Looker lost the opportunity of retiring with the rank of Commodore through a lack of knowledge of the circumstances in his case. The Board of Survey detailed to examine his case recommended that a year's leave be granted him and the Surgeon General in forwarding the report to the Secretary says: "If he retains the Paymaster Generalship it is recommended that he be ordered before a Retiring Board. If he ceases to be Paymaster General it is recommended that the report of the Board of Survey be adopted." By a premature resignation Pay Director Looker will retire as a Captain. The subject of a successor to Fay Inspector Stewart in New York

What It Costs

Must be carefully considered by the great majority of ; special force to the great middle classes, because it combines positive economy with great medicinal power.

100 Doses One Dollar

And a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla taken according to directions will average to last a month, while other medicines last but naif or quarter as long. This is prac-tical and conclusive evidence as to its strength and economy. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla and see for your-

"Hood's Farsaparilla purified my blood, gave me strength, and overcame the headsche and dizzinesa so that I am now able to work again."—LUTHER NASON, Church at .. Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

"My wife suffered from sick headache and neuralgia. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla she was much re-Heved."-W. R. BABB, Wilmington, Ohio. "Forfive years I was sick every spring but last year began in February to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Lused the bottles and have not seen a sick day since."—G. W. prise, Botteville, V. pr

"It is a fact," that Hood's Saresparilla is the proble's sait rheum, and other diseases or affections arising from impure state or low condition of the blood, overcomes that tired feeling, creates a good appetite, and gives strength to every part of the system. Try it.

100 Doses One Dollar

"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla with excellent effect in our family of six children, and find it to be the the blood in good condition and gives the children a good apatite "-Mrs. F. R. WILKE, 210 Livingston av., Albany, N. Y.
"I derived very much benefit from Hood's Sarsapa." "I derived very much beneat trom to the right rills, which I took for general debility. It built me right up, and gave me an excellent appetite."—EDWARD JENKINS, Mt. Savage, Md.

100 Doses One Dollar

"Last spring I was completely fagged out. My strength left me and I felt sick and miserable all the time, so that I could hardly attend to my business. I took one bottle of Hood's Barsaparilla, and it cured me. There is nothing like it."—R. C. BEGOLE, Editor Enter-

C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass

100 Doses One Dollar

M'CALLA'S SUSPENSION.

He Cannot Wear Mis Sword, Quit the

Country, or Visit the Navy Department, "Commander B. H. McCalla detached and

ordered home," was entered yesterday in the

log of the U. S. S. Enterprise, which has been

ying for weeks at the Brooklyn Navy 1 ard.

This entry is all the record which the ship's

books will have of Capt. McCalla's suspension

from Rear Admiral Braine, who is in charge of

first put officially under arrest. The sword is

This morning he will probably leave for New-

port, where he has a summer home. Lieut. Ingersoll, the executive officer of the ship, is

still in command of the Enterprise, but rumor

has it that Commander Charles H. Rockwell,

who arrived recently with the Yantic from the

Under the sentence inflicted upon him Com-mander McCalla cannot wear his uniform, and

West Indies, will be put in command soon.

he will probably see all the members of his class ranking alread of him."

During the trial one of Capt. McCalla's counsel said his client must have either a complete acquittal or he would refuse to remain in the service. It is not generally expected, however,

service. It is not generally expected, however, that he will resign.

"Capt. Met alla has done too good service to be lost to the navy," said an officer yesterday, and he has been so many years in attaining his present rank that he will think twice before

Effect of Commander McCalla's Sentence.

under sentence of court martial he will re-ceive the pay of an officer on waiting orders.

which, in the case of a commander, is \$2,300 a

year. Under ordinary circumstances an officer

year. Under ordinary circumstances an officer coming home from a cruise, such as that of the Laterprise, would first have from three to six months' have of absence, the pay being the same as waiting orders pay, and he would then be placed on shore duty at \$3,000 a year. Thus, taking no account of the leave which he would have obtained, Capt. McCalla will lose \$2,100, or the difference between shore and leave pay. Commander B. H. McCalla was to-day detached from command of the Enterprise.

Intimidating Colored Walters.

New Haven, May 16 .- The colored waiters

in the restaurant of the passenger depot here.

kept by William H. Moseley, have been some-

7. New Horen Chieste.
The colored waters must leave Moseley's restaurant or else lave the denot blown to piccas. We mean to have them but if we can. Dynamics will soon have the deared effect.

Data Parson.

Mr. Moseley says that the colored help will remain in the derot, and that there will be trouble if more intimidation is attempted.

Dr. Jenkins Gets News of Richard Croker.

Deputy-Coroner W. T. Jenkins is going to

Furope this summer, he expects. When two

weeks ago it was thought that his brother-in-

law. Richard Croker, was very ill, he made all necessary arrangements to go then but on later advices he deferred the trip. He would like to go in June. In time to attend the International Medical Convention. A letter he received Wednesday gave cheering accounts of Mr. troker's improvement.

Labor and Wages.

The trouble in G. B. Patten & Co.'s shooshop,

in Lyan, has been settled satisfactorily to both the firm and the Knights of Labor. The settlement is a defeat for the international shoe Worker's Union. The firm

is to retain all the man in their employ before the trouble, including the men over whom the trouble

trouble, including the man over whom the trouble arise. The Knights of Labor price list has been accepted by Mr. Fatten. The shop will be run by knights of Labor, but international Union men will be allowed to work there. The union men claim the price has accepted is ower than their prices.

The lasters employed in the factory of Edwin Clapp, in East Weymouth, blass, struck on Thursday. At noon yesserday the bottoming room shall down and the other departments will close when the work under way is made up.

The union stone masons and bricklayers of Joliet Ill., went on strike on foursday for tight hours and \$5 a day for the masons and \$1.00 for the bricklayers.

Bills Signed By the Governor,

ALBANY, May 16 .- The following bills have

ALBANY, May 16.—The following bills have been agend by the tovernur:

Chapter 34!—Prescriving the form of ballots at town meeting on propertions for rates money by tax.

The second of the second of

r parks. Chapter 845—Responspriating \$13,242 for enlarging the parks and Factor streets sower in Forbester.

of an east side trink sawer.
Chapter 343—Appropriating 34,000 for improvements about the Bruckpurt Normal School.
Chapter 342—For the relief of John Baldwin Hands.

WASHINGTON, May 16 .- During Commander McCalla's three years' suspension

t for three years now.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Bold by all druggists. \$1: six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD A CO. Anotheraries Lewell. Name C. I. HOOD A CO. Anotheraries Lewell. Name

100 Doses One Dollar

will be settled by Secretary Tracy in a faw days. It is understood that be has offered the place to Pay Inspector Ambrose J. Clarke, who is in Europe on leave, and who has been a candidate for the place. Clarke is a New York man, and is next to Stewart on the list of Inspectors, having entered the service three days after the latter in 1863. The place is considered the best billet in the pay corps.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day approved The sceretary of the Navy to-day approved the sentence of a general court martial in the case of Lieut, Commander Wm. H. Parker, who was tried at Mare Island, Cal., on the charge of drunkenness. The case has been kept out of the paners and no one seemed to know that such a court was in session. Farker was executive office of the frequency, which drifted helplessly with disabled engines from Honolulu to the State of Washington. All on board suffered from hunger and cold, and when the vessel returned to Mare island nearly every man was put under the dector's care. Parker was particularly affected, and the physicians recommended the use of stimulants. On one occasion Parker failed to appear for duty, and he was found under the influence of liquor. He had borne a good resord hitherto, and his service since 1802 had been creditable. The sentence was eighteen months' suspension from rank and duty and a retention of present position on the Board of Lieuterant Commanders. The sentence is in startling contrast to that in the McCalla case. the sentence of a general court martial in the

morning of the original vote of the members of the McCalla Court created considerable of the McCalla Court created considerable surprise at the Navy Department. It reliaved the court in its entirety from the criticism called forth by the innie; mate sentence. There were those at the department who resarded the sentence as too severe, but the majority of naval officers realized and deprecated the leniency of the court. It is understood that Secretary Tracy has decided not to court-martial any other officer of the Enterprise. He holds that the testimony in the McCalla case and the statement of the accused relieved Executive Officer Ingersoil of any responsibility. He will probably relieve Ensirn Kline and thie Engineer Entwiate from suspension, on the ground that they have been sufficiently punished for any misdemeanors they may have been guilty of by the six months' suspension imposed by McCalla.

A TREASURY ART DECISION.

The Eden Musee and Boussod Valadon Com-WASHINGTON, May 16 .- Assistant Secretary Pichenor has written a letter to the Collector of Customs at New York in regard to the case of the "Eden Musée Grevin American Com-pany, limited," the "American Art Association," and the Boussed Valadon Company," all

of New York city. He says that he conours with the Collector that the Eden Musée and the Boussod Valadon Company are not entitled to the privileges ac-corded by section 2.508 of the Revised Statutes to associations "duly authorized under the laws of the United States or of any State for the promotion and encouragement of science,

the promotion and encouragement of science, art, or industry." whereby, "on giving the statutory six months bond for export, free entry is obtained of paintings statuary, and photographic judiupes imported into the United States for exhibition" and "not intended for sale."

"It is manifest," he says, "that these so-called associations are art dealers; that their purpose is to hold imnorted works of arts on exhibition for profit, subject to sale, and to pay duty on such as are soid, and export such as remain unsold at the expiration of the prescribed period of six months. They thus avoid the risk and expense incident to the importation and expense incident to the importation and resymptor of duty before sale which scribed period of six months. They thus avoid the risk and expense incident to the importation and payment of duty before sale which other art dealers are obliged to assume.

The department concers with you that the associations named are not within the statute, nor entitled to its benedits. You are, therefore, authorized to refuse the privileges of the law to these and other associations that fail to furnish satisfactory evidence of bona fide organization for the "promotion and encouragement of science, art, or industry" in the manner herein expressed, or which shall sell, or offer for sale, any articles admitted to free entry under the prescribed bond. The case of the American Art Association is somewhat different. It has distributed considerable sums of money within the last five years in prizes to American artists, and the prominent feature of its exhibition appears to tend to the encouragement and promotion of art. The department is not now prepared, therefore, to deny the privileges of the law to this association."

THE BALLET COSTUMES RELEASED. Duties Will be Nearly \$5,000-The Treas

ury Exonerates the Owners. WASHINGTON, May 16 .- Assistant Secretary Tichenor to-day instructed the Collector of Customs at New York to release the 240 ballet costumes recently seized at that port upon payment of the proper duties and the usus penalties, expenses, &c. These dresses are the property of the new Madison Square Garden property of the new Madison Square Carden Theatre Company and were imported from Europe in company with forty ballet girls, mestly Italians who undertook to get them passed as jersonal wearing apparel. The action of the department is based on the belief that while there was an evident attempt to smuggle the goods into this country, the owners were not cognizant of it, and consequently should not be made to suffer the full penalty prescribed in cases of smuggled goods. The duties, &c., in this case amount to nearly \$5,000.

A Public Park on Bedlow's Island. Washington, May 16 .- Senator Chandler to-day presented the petition of 60,000 residents of New York city and vicinity, asking to have Bedlow's Island, upon which stands the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty, converted into a free Government park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. The petition Senator Chandler said, was circulated in the leading Chandler said, was circulated in the leading Exchanges, Boards of Trade, backing institutions, manufactories, shipping concerns, social and political clubs, and business houses generally in New York city, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and adjacent towns and villages. Not a single objection, he said, was raised to the establishment of the park, and in view of the widestread publicity given it the petitioners assert that public sentiment in New York is unanimously in favor of the establishment of the park.

Shot His Wife in the Buck,

BINGHAMTON, May 16 .- Early this morning William Moeller, at a distance of about six lect, emptied the contents of a shotgun in his wife's back. The woman is in a critical condition. Moeller had been drinking heavily for several days, and this morning became violent. He secured the gun, and his wife, who on many He secured the gun, and his wife, who on many previous occasions had been attacked by him, attempted to leave the house. Moeller said, "No, you don't; you can't slip through my fingers this time." The woman sprang through the door and the man, standing on the front stens of the house, discharged the weapon directly at her. She recised for a moment, then recovered herself and succeeded in reaching the house of a peighbor. Moeller reloaded the gan and also a med himself with a large dirk. He locked himself in his room and swore he would kill the first man who approached kim. About an hour later the police succeeded in arresting him by attracting his attention to the front door while Chief of Police Meade climbed through a rear entrance and pounced upon brough a rear entrance and counced upor im. The Chief received several slight outs or

Only twenty ave hours to Chicago by the North Shore Limited, the new fast train via New York Central and Michican Caultain Historica "The Nagara Falls Houte," hee time table in Sunday papers -- des

FURIOUS YOUNG STEPHANI.

WHOM DID HE HURRY BACK FROM EUROPE TO KILL?

His Mother was in Mortal Pear of Him and Rid from Him, and Her Lawyer Got the Bullet-Mr. Reynolds Still Alive. Clinton G. Reynolds, the Wall street lawyer who was shot in his office on Thursday by Alphonsa J. Stephani, lay all day yesterday at the Chambers Street Hospital without much change in his condition. The doctors thought that there was a slightt improvement, but it was not enough to warrant encouragement. His family physician, Dr. William Pierson of Orange, came to the city and a consultation was held. It was decided not to probe for the bullet or examine the wound thoroughly at present. Laparotomy may have to be resorted to to get at the bullet. Mr. Reynolds's family remained with him, and many friends called

to make inquires. He was conscious. Young Stephani was brought to the Tombs Police Court again yesterday morning and arraigned before Justice Gorman. On the way there he stopped for half an hour at the office of Howe & Hummel, and Mr. Hummel accompanied him to court. Stephani still maintained a dazed and vacant air, but it was less noticeable than on the previous day. His lawyer seemed afraid that the young man would make some outburst that would injure his

make some outburst that would injure his case, and he kept a hand on his arm as he stood before the bar.

J. L. Butterly, managing clerk for the firm of Reynolds & Harrison, made a formal allegation of assault with intent to kill against Stephani, and Folice Captain McLaughlin told the court that Mr. Reynolds was likely to die at any time. Justice Gorman committed the prisoner without bail to await the result of Mr. Reynolds injuries, and will hold an examination on Monday morning in case Mr. Reynolds is by that time dead or out of danger.

Capt. McLaughlin produced a bundle containing the money and private papers found on Stephani's person. He said that the compianiants against Stephani were anxious that the papers should remain in the hands of the police for the present.

"The maney," said Justice Gorman, "may as weil be returned to the prisoner: it has nothing to do with the crime and no one but the prisoner has any interest in it."

Yarion me, your Honor," interrupted Mr. Hummel gravelt, "you forget his counsel.

"The papers were retained by the police along with the pistol. Before going down stairs to a cell Stephani received his money from Capt. McLaughlin, and immediately turned it over to Mr. Hummel. It was principally foreign currency of the value of about \$1,000. Stephani was so nervous that he was unable to sign a receipt for the money, but has his lawyer do it for him.

Mr. Hummel, after another consultation with from rank and duty for three years, the sentence of the court martial which was announced by Secretary Tracy in a general order issued on Thursday. Capt. McCalla received his official notification restorday morning the yard, that he had been convicted on all of the five charges brought against him. The Admiral also returned the Captain's sword, which had been taken from him when he was Capt. McCalla's property, but he cannot wear Mr. Hummel, after another consultation with

was so nervous that he was unable to sign a rocept for the money, but had his lawyer do it for him.

Mr. Hummel, after another consultation with his client, spoke mysteriously of something back of the affair, and said that if Mr. Reynolds lived and told a true story of what had occurred at the time of the shooting Stephani would be exonerated. He also intimated that insanity was hereditary in the Stephani family. It was hinted that Stephani might have had reason to believe that Mr. Reynolds wished to get the securities of the estate into his own control.

Representatives of Stephani's relatives called yesterday at the office of his lawyers and said that Mrs. Stephani was too much overcome to visit them herself, but that she was keenly alive to her son's situation and wished that no effort be snared to save him. Appointments were made which will inrobably lead to a statement by the mother of the differences between her and her son, and their causes, which may throw more light on the tragedy.

The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rost, Mrs. Stephani's paster, called at the Tombs and spent some time with the young man. Two or three of his college friends also called and manifested a great interest in his case.

His lawyers cabled during the day to his uncle. Carl J. Stephani, a man said to be of some wealth, who lives in Frankfort, Germany, and who is expected to help his nephew now.

Lawyer Harrison, Mr. Reynolds's partner, said yesterday that the statement in The Sux of the circumstances of the dispute between young Stephani and his mother was substantially correct. He did not think, however, that stephani knew when he came to the office that any suit had been begun by his mother. The papers in the suit were in the office when stephani called first to see Mr. Reynolds. The lawyer was out then. Managing Clerk Butterly asked Mr. Harrison in he should serve the papers on Stephani role of the clerk if they could not tell him where his mother was living. They told him they did not know. Mr. Har Under the sentence inflicted upon him Commander McCalla cannot wear his uniform, and cannot leave the country for three years. He also is not allowed to visit the Navy Department while serving his sentence. But the severest penalty which he receives is the retention of his present place in the list of commanders during his suspension. Capt. MeCalla's number in the last register was 57. As deaths and promotions occur among the officers ahead of him during the next three years those below him will be advanced while he remains stationary. This practically means a blank of three years in his career.

There is a question as to what pay Capt. McCalla will receive during his enforced vacation. Under the rules governing court martials the decision must state specifically whether the pay is suspended as well. As no mention of this was made in the sentence as promulgated, it is understood that he will receive the regular leave pay, or \$2,300 a year. When on sea duty a Commander receives \$3,500 per year. There is said to be a Treasury regulation, however, which places an officer so suspended under furlough pay, which is half of leave pay. Capt. McCalla is wealthy, however, and it would not be a hardship to him even if Uncle Sam neglected to pay him altogether. He has a beautiful residence in Washington, near Dupont Circle and the home of Secretary Blaine, and his wife is said to be worth a half a million in her own right.

The general opinion in the navy yard vesterday was that Capt. McCalla had secanced with a light sentence. "It would not have been a surprise," said one, "If he had been dismissed from the service, but the complexion of the court led every one to believe that the sentence would be comparatively mild."

There was betting among the officers in the yard over the probable result, and nearly all of the money was laid on the chance of a two years' suspension. It is very probable that Capt. McCalla will be refinence at any time and restore him to rank and duty again, as has been done in the caase of many other

never known Mrs. Stephani or any of the fam-ity until she retained them a few months ago. Mrs. Stephani, however, appeared to them to be a refined and cultivated woman, although nervous and excitable. She appeared to be about 45 or 50 years old. Before coming to them she had been a client of Daniel Dougherty. stated.
"The only thing that is really hard for Capt.
"The only thing that is really hard for Capt.
McCalla," said one of the officers, "is the fact that he must retain his present number in the list of Commanders. There is only one of his old classmates at Annapolis now ahead of him, but if it is three years before he returns to duy.

iste, the bonds and other securities which he put into the safe deposit vaults in his own name, a proceeding that caused the whole trouble with his mether, said yesterday that he was well acquainted with Mrs. Stephani and knew of her present whereabouts. He had been busy in helping to look after Mr. Reynolds all Thursday atternoon, Mr. Reed said, and had not gone himself to inform Mrs. Stephani of the event; but he had sent some one else, his wife, it is said, who had broken the news to her as carefully as possible. Mrs. Stephani of the ras carefully as possible. Mrs. Stephani of the sent some one else, his wife, it is said, who had broken the phani of the event; but he had sent some one else, his wife, it is said, who had broken the news to her as carefully as possible. Mrs. Stephani was completely overwhelmed by it, and had not been able to go out or to see any one since. She had already been, he said, in a nervous and excited state over her trouble with her son, having undersone violence and gross abuse at his hands, and being so apprehensive of further violence that she had left her former residence and endeavored to enneal her living place from all except a few trusted friends, for fear he might seek her out and kill her. The news that he had wreaked vongeance, instead, on her lawyer, had broken down the remant of her strength. Although removed for the present from any danker of violence at the hands of her son, she still wished to keep her place of residence secret. It is in a small lotel near Forty second street. Formerly she boarded at Flity flith street and Seventh avenue. Her son lived with her there and at other places until just before he went to kurope.

Both Mr. Reed and Mr. Harrison declared a heilef that stephani had returned to this country with the idea of killing his mother in his mind, and that the new revoiver he carried was purchased for that purpose. His rage was turned upon the lawyer, they suppose, first by the refusal or inability of the lawyer to tell him where to find his mother, and then by the information given him by the lawyer to tell him where to find his mother, and then by the information given him by the lawyer to tell him where to find his mother, and then by the information given him by the lawyer to tell him where to find his mother, and then by the information given him by the lawyer to tell him where to find his mother, and then by the information given him by the lawyer to tell him where to find his mother, and then by the information given him by the lawyer to tell him where to find his mother, and then by the information given him by the lawyer to tell him where to find his mother, and then by the informati

Superintendent Maxwell of the Brooklyn public schools has forwarded to State Superintendent Fraper the vote of the pupils for a State flower, taker on Arbor Day. It was as follows:

Dandelon ich landa Arteina 1.14 Scaffering Buttercop. 224 The number of tress planted on Arbor Day was 130, of which 85 were fruit trees and 50 maple.

Rector Walbridge's Resignation Accepted. The resignation of the Rev. Dr. H. B. Walyears has been chosen in his place. Dr. Walbridge 76 years old and has been a minister for fort; I years had for which were has end a dealor in acte and church and the other half in the Brooklyn chur lie was a lawyer before he became a minister. I first wife was a sister of Chief Justice Chase.

Register Slevin's Complaint Dismissed. Judge Fitzgerald in the General Sessions Fasiciday diamined the complaint for criminel libel against Lawrers lewis Saunders, John Weber, Edward Congreshal, and John Lockman, Brought by ex Begister Slavin. The four lawyers account Neglities Slavin with charging accordingly fees, and the retailed by having them arrested on a complaint of criminal libel. Morses, Carriages, &c.

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OF THE BEST CLASS, VICTORIAS BUCKBOARDS BOUR AWAYS (in tak and Painted).
(in tak and Painted).
WAGONETTES,
OMNIBUSES,
LANDAUS. BULKAWATH

Compe.

Dog and Village Caria, Gigs Stanhopes, Phaetons, and Wagons, Paney Road Traps, Depet Wagons, Docurs' Phaetons, Chadren's Traps, Buckboards, Ex. Tes SECOND-HAND

Broughams Landaua Rockawaya Couch Carts Omel-buses, Road Wagona Phastons, E., Top Cabridsets, Vic-torias, Pancy Trays, Cortain Rockaways, Landaulets BRADLEY WAGONS.

Our new location gives us greatly increased facilities and will allow us to carry in stock a much larger number and greater variety of our carriages than over before. Handy Wagons Spindle Weenes Hanner Buggies, Birckbearde Two Wheelers, Popy Carta Ao. In stural wood and gainted. Eugles Surriar Phactons, Extension Tops &c., in great variety. Remember our new address, only seven doors from fireadway.

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PASTURE - Horses pastured: pienty of shade good water, Ac.; references exchanged. R L WOOD-RUFF, Hridgehampton, L. I. PATENT SPRINKLING TRUCKS.

W. WESTERFIELD A SON, 177 Prince st., N. T. STABLE WANTED for 8 to 20 horses between 45th and 80th sts, and 4th and 8th avs : state rent.

J. JENKINS, 1,554 Broadway.

Riding Arademirs.

EQUESTRIAN OUTFITS: Silestrated catalogues free. SHARP WORDS TO GRAND JURORS

Are Ballot-box Stuffers and Policy Backers

The Hudson county Grand Jury has been sitting only one day each week for several weeks past. It has presented no indictments to the court. Supreme Court Justice Dixon sent for the jury yesterday and read it a lecture, and then instructed the members to meet from day to day every day hereafter until it has completed its labors. Foreman Gordon made a speech to the Justice, ile said the entire time of the jury was taken up in investi-gating the election frauds. "It will not do." he said. "for the Grand Jury in response to public clamor to make a wholesale indiciment. We are examining the proof in every instance before acting, and I am convinced that the Grand Jury will ultimately do its full duty in

before acting, and I am convinced that the Grand Jury will ultimately do its full duty in the premises."

Later in the day Judge Lippincott in the Court of Sessions had to sentence four policy shop keepers. They were Moeris Campbell. Henry Tabor. August Seaman, and Mcass Asken. In passing sentence the Judge said:

"The Court has kept you in Jail for some time in order that the Grand Jury might indict the men who back you in your business. Their names have been revealed and yet they are still permitted to carry on their business. Their names have been revealed and yet they are still permitted to carry on their business. The Court has the utmost scorn for such an administration of the law and for the officers, whether they be Grand Jurors or others, who are responsible for such administration, and it should earn the contempt of all good clitzens. It has come to the knowledge of the Court that this business is protected. The Court can wait no longer, however, for the Grand Jury to act." He then sentenced Tabor and Seaman to pay a fine of \$100 and costs, and Asken to may a line of \$50 and costs. Turning to Campbell, he asked whether he had anything to say before he was sentenced.

"I had given up the business and was not engaged in it when I was arrested." replied Campbell.

"It is a strange thing," said the Judge, "that the officers can find out the agents and servants of these violators of the law (the backers) and make them the scapegoats, while the principals are allowed to so free. The quicker this system of administering the law is aboished the better will it be for the community, and if it cannot be abolished any other way it will be abolished by force."

"The Judge then denounced the authorities, and declared that they shamelessly and willing neglected their duty. Turning to Campbell was fined \$100.

A memory of TWEED DAYS.

A MEMORY OF TWEED DAYS.

A Hotel Project of Nincteen Years Age at Last to be Accomplished.

Nineteen years ago a syndicate of New York capitalists, of which William M. Tweed was the controlling member, purchased the plot of land in Fifth avenue between Fiftyeighth and Fifty-ninth streets and opposite Central Park. The Knickerbocker Hotel Company was formed to build an immense hotel. covering the entire lot. Plans were drawn up by Architect S. D. Hatch, and the work progressed as far as the second story. The arrest of Tweed put a stop to further operations on the building.

shout 45 or 56 years old. Refore coming to them she had been a client of Daniel Dougherty.

Mr. Dougherty refused to talk about the trouble between Mrs. Stephani and her son, in which he had acted as her counced before legynoids & Harrison were retained, but said that he had known the family for many years, having become acquainted with them in Philadelphia, where they formerly lived. Mrs. Stephani, he said, was a daughter of Dr. Micohring, a well-known physician in that city, and was a very fine yoman indeed. Her brother was a partner in business with her husband in this city until Mr. Stephani sheath, and has since carried on the same business alone. He lives in this city. As to young stephani, Mr. Dougherty refused to talk, except to say that his actions had sometimes been peculiar.

Josiah Reed of Reed & Flagg, brokers at 11 line street, throngn whom young stephani purchased, with the money of his father's estate, the bonds and other securities which he put into the safe deposit vaults in his own name, a proceeding that caused the whole trouble with his mether, said yesterday that he was well acquainted with Mrs. Stephani and knew of her present whereabouts. He had been busy in helping to look after Mr. Reynolds all thursday alternoon, Mr. Reed said, and had not gone himself to inform Mrs. Stephani and knew of her present whereabouts. He had been busy in helping to look after Mr. Reynolds all thursday alternoon, Mr. Reed said, and had not gone himself to inform Mrs. Stephani and knew of her present whereabouts. He had been busy in helping to look after Mr. Reynolds all thursday alternoon, Mr. Reed said, and had not gone himself to inform Mrs. Stephani and knew of her present whereabouts. He had been busy in helping to look after Mr. Reynolds all thursday alternoon, Mr. Reed said, and had not gone himself to inform Mrs. Stephani and knew of her present whereabouts. He had been busy in helping to look after Mr. Reynolds all thursday alternoon in manifer to the said said when it was finished it would represent Since that time a row of cheap woods

Changes Among Hobrew Congregations, The congregation of the Temple Rodoph Scholom, at 8 Clinton street, has decided to move up town, where its most influential members reside, and sell its property to a Hunga-

rian synagogue. The trustees of the Temple Rodoph Scholom. of which the Rev. Dr. Aaron Wise is rabbi and of which the Rev. Dr. Aaron Wise is rabbi and Simon Goldsmith Fresident, have offered \$175,000 for the Temple Beth El property, as Lexington avenue and Sixty-third street. Dr. Wise said last night that the congregation of the Temple Beth El would vote on the proposition next week. He thought it extremely probable that they would sell, and, with the purchase money and enough more to make a half million dollars, would build on the west side up town what might be termed the Cathedral of the Hebrows.

Dr. Wise's congregation will celebrate in September next its semi-centennial anniversary. It has been sixteen years in Clinton street.

Max Hellman & Sons, manufacturers of silk ribbons at 798 Tenth avenue and at College Point, has been attached by Deputy Sheriff Carrahor for \$6,780 in favor of Bavier Meyer & Co. on an unpaid note made Nov. 9, 1889, for six months. The attachment was granted on the ground of non-residence of Max Hellman, the senior partner and capitalist of the firm, who resides in Chrismati. The busines was begun here in August, 1887, as an opening for his sens. Their liabilities are reported to be about \$30,000.

William B. Scott. florist at 407 Fifth avenue, made an assignment yesterday to George W. Stephens. Israe Buchanan started the business many years ago, and when he retired he turned the business over to his employee, W. Scott, in July last, furnishing the latter \$1,000 special capital.

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